Discussion

The recorded species were identified using the field guides of Barcant (1970), Lewis (1974), Riley (1975), Harris (1989), Gerberg & Arnett (1989) and Scott (1992). The last work, which is comprehensive and generally excellent, unfortunately does not list the authors of specific names.

In all, thirty two species were recorded during the period 28 March to 10 April, 1981, some 5% of the total of 679 butterflies listed for North America by Scott (1992). All the species recorded fall within the distributions presented by Scott (1992) for North America, and are either native subtropical species (M. petreus; A. jatrophae) or predominantly resident subtropical/eastern deciduous forest species of the Florida peninsula/ Keys and south-eastern States (eg. A. drusilla, P. frisia, H. charitonia, A. capucinus), with year-round ranges. Many of the species recorded are migratory to a greater or lesser extent (e.g. P. philea, P. agarithe, L. cassius, U. proteus, V. atalanta). V. atalanta, a renowned migrant of both the Old and New Worlds, has at least four flights throughout the year in southern Florida, southern Texas and lowland California (Scott, 1992). In conclusion, from this brief survey, the species recorded are typical for Florida and no 'unusual' species were found in terms of geographical distribution or phenology.

References

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The Portland Ribbon Wave *Idaea degeneraria* Hb. (Lep.: Geometridae) on the Isle of Wight

I captured an example of the Portland Ribbon Wave *Idaea degeneraria* at m.v. light at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, on 11 August 1997. This appears to be only the second record for the island; the first was taken at Sandown as long ago as 5 September 1902 (Prout, 1902, *Ent. Rec.* 14: 274). No doubt this was an immigrant, since both the Silver-Y *Autographa gamma* L. and the pyralid *Udea ferrugalis* Hb. were also taken on the same night.— S.A. KNILL-JONES, Roundstone, 2 School Green Road, Freshwater, Isle of Wight.